EPP1038

Visual hallucinations in parkinson's disease: Experience from a portuguese level 3 hospital

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Introduction: Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative pathology characterized by motor and non-motor symptoms. Hallucinations, especially visual ones, are frequent in this context, with an estimated prevalence of 16 to 40% and associated with a less favorable prognosis. These hallucinations can range from coarse formations to well-defined structures.
Objectives: To assess the prevalence of visual hallucionations in a sample of patients diagnosed with Parkinson's Disease.
Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study conducted in a Neurology Department of a Level III portuguese hospital. The sample included patients with Parkinson's Disease observed in an outpatient Neurology appointment between October 1 and December 9, 2019.
Results: In the period considered, 100 patients with Parkinson's disease were observed, 65% male, with an average age of 69 years. In 11% of the patients visual hallucinations were reported, of which about half were well defined. All of them had no previous history of visual hallucinations and were under dopaminergic medication.
Conclusions: The results show an inferior prevalence when comparing to the literature, albeit still frequent. Therapeutic adequacy has a well recognised impact at a functional level and prognosis. Therefore we stress the importance of a regular follow-up of these patients, recommending a rigorous and comprehensive clinical review.

Keywords: Parkinson; visual hallucionations

EPP1033

Filiation delusion: A rare presentation

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Introduction: The filliation delusion was first described in 1950 by Ey as a false belief about belonging to a family group other than one's own. Since then, 70 years have passed and litterature is still scarce on this type of presentation.
Objectives: Using a case report as a starting point, the aim of this article is to review data on the various frameworks of delusional development, while discussing in what capacity social cognition impairment, theory of mind and overall lack of insight, typical in schizophrenic patients, could be related to this type of delusion.
Methods: The authors present a case report of an episode of a filliation delusion in a patient with chronic schizophrenia. A search on PubMed and ClinicalKey was performed, from which the relevant publications were selected and reviewed.
Results: The case referes to a 64 year old woman previously diagnosed with schizophrenia who developed, over the period of two years, a filliation delusion. The patient believed having been born in Russia and being subsequently adopted by different families. There was history of irregular attendance to consultations and non-compliance to treatment.
Conclusions: There is still lack of proper investigation regarding the development of delusions in schizophrenic patients. Social cognition and insight are important predictors of functioning, and might behave as a marker of liability to psychosis. This should have strong implications in these patients' treatment approaches. The lack of consensual measurement instruments make it difficult to draw solid conclusions, and this should be the main focus moving forward.

Keywords: insight; filliation delusion; schizophrénia

EPP1037

To the question of the possibility of influence of the hepatitis C virus on the development of neuropsychological disorders

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Introduction: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection produces a chronic systemic disease that induces chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Patients with chronic HCV infection may present with a range of extrahepatic symptoms including neuropsychiatric disorders.
Objectives: The aims of this review are to summarize recent literature looking at the associations between psychosocial and neurocognitive factors and HCV, identify the most common neuropsychological disorders and consider the probable mechanisms of mental and cognitive impairment in patients with HCV.
Methods: PubMed/Medline was systematically searched for psychosocial and neurocognitive factors associated with hepatitis C and patient wellbeing. In this review 83 valid articles were analyzed from 1994 to 2018.
Results: According to the literature review in the group of HCV-positive patients were found a significant decrease in higher cognitive functions: memory impairment, concentration and listening. These manifestations of cognitive dysfunction are supposed to be similar to the early symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. An increased risk of developing dementia has also been noted. The most frequently diagnosed symptoms were fatigue and sleep disturbances, associated with mood disorders diagnosed in 19,2% of cases. Several mechanisms have been considered to explain the pathogenesis of neuropsychiatric disorders observed in chronic HCV infection: 1) the concept of the direct neuroinvasion of HCV; 2) derangement of metabolic pathways; 3) cerebral or systemic inflammation.
Conclusions: To date, the mechanisms of various mental and neurological disorders in patients with chronic HCV infection have been partially identified, but the long-term effect of these changes requires further study.

Keywords: neuropsychological disorders; influence of the hepatitis C virus

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